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IN SPITE OF THE WAR, AND PERHAPS to some extent because of it, music is "carrying on" in Great Britain. Cities may be bombed and invasion may be threatened, but music is still in demand, and the demand is supplied. A leaflet published by the Oxford University press notes not only the maintenance of interest in music, but the marked degree of interest in music of the better class. Orchestral concerts are welcomed everywhere, and in music halls and training camps as well as in the usual concert halls there is shown a decided preference for the classics. Of course it is the fact that the great musical compositions have in them something that wears that makes them "classics."



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PROOFS OF THE VIOLIN CONCERTo of William Walton as played by Jascha Heifetz, the only soloist thus far to play that composition, were recently shipped to England after being corrected by Heifetz. They were lost en route, presumably sunk in a Nazi raid. Duplicates, however, had been sent by air, and they arrived intact. Planes, it seems, are safer than ships, a reversal, notes the Oxford bulletin, of the conception of our great-aunts that post-chaises against the newfangled trains of a century ago.

\* \* \*

THERE WILL BE GENERAL REGRET that due to the transfer of CCC work from the national park service to the federal forestry service and the contemplated assignment of the Larimore unit to shelter belt projects, work on the state park on the Turtle river near Arvilla is to be discontinued. Much work has been done at the Turtle river park to make it available as a place of beauty and recreation for the people of a large area, and although the work is only partly completed, the park has been enjoyed by many thousands through several seasons.

\* \* \*

A FEW YEARS AGO, WHEN IMPROVEMENT at the park was only well under way, the work was suspended for some time because of general curtailment of CCC work and discontinuance of many camps. Persons who had sensed the possibilities of the park felt that it would be a tragic error to have work stopped at that time, as most of what had been done would be wasted. Repre-

sentations were made to the authorities in Washington, and after much correspondence and some personal interviews, work was resumed, and it has been continued until now.

\* \* \*

ROADS HAVE BEEN GRADED AND graveled, camp sites have been cleared, an excellent lodge building has been built, and much other work of permanent value has been done. The park is a distinct asset to this territory, and it is to be hoped that no matter what steps the authorities in Washington think it necessary to take, what has been done will be protected and not permitted to deteriorate. For purpose of maintenance the park is part of the state system, and even though it may not be possible at this time to complete construction work in accordance with the plans, it is taken for granted that the park will be maintained in at least as good condition as at present until it is possible to resume construction.

\* \* \*

BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF funds for maintenance it was decided last year to charge a small fee for entrance to the park, and that plan has been followed for two seasons. The fee charged is as I recall it, five cents per car and five cents per person, a trifling sum which can scarcely be said to impose a hardship on anyone. Nevertheless, I have heard many adverse comments on the plan, not because of the size of the fee, but because of the irritation caused by the requirement for any fee whatever. I have heard it suggested, too, that the plan tends to defeat its own purpose, which is to raise revenue. It is believed that the entrance fee requirement has kept many persons from visiting the park who would have done so otherwise. Persons who have definitely arranged to visit the park will do so, fee or no fee, but the family out for an evening drive with a carload of children, and not contemplating any stop, would scarcely be likely to pay a nickel apiece just to drive once around the park roads. Probably the drive would be continued in some other direction. If entrance were free the park would probably be included in the trip. Then, with a refreshment concession easily accessible and attractively fitted up, in all probability there would be an unscheduled stop for ice cream and soft drinks, and the concession would bring in some revenue, whereas there is no revenue from those who do not enter. That is the substance of much of the comment that I have heard.



**JOHN CUDAHY, FORMER AMERICAN AM-** bassador to Belgium, demands that President Roosevelt call a conference to negotiate terms under which this war can be ended. He says that Hitler would not dare to oppose such a conference in view of the terrible casualties of the Russian campaign. He might go further and say that Hitler would welcome such a conference, for there can be no doubt that Hitler is eager for peace—on his own terms.

\* \* \*

**THERE MAY BE SOME** question concerning the terms to which Hitler would consent. He is definitely committed to the establishment of a new order in Europe, an order in which the entire continent would be recast on Nazi lines, with control vested in Berlin and the energies of what once were free peoples devoted to the further expansion, strengthening and maintenance of the vast military machine centralized in Germany. Hitler has committed himself so completely and so definitely to that program that he cannot recede from it without confessing to the German people that the vision of world supremacy which he has held before them continually is merely the stuff that dreams are made of, and that the sacrifices which he has forced them to make and the privations which he has compelled them to endure have been purposeless and futile.

\* \* \*

**LET IT BE ASSUMED THAT HITLER IS TO** have his new order in Europe, and that, as has often been suggested, he will consent that Britain shall be left out of it. Let it be assumed that Britain, having made common cause with the smaller nations that were imperiled by the Nazi juggernaut, shall now abandon the fight to save her own skin. Let it be supposed that the United States, having taken the position that the whole Nazi philosophy is a menace to the world of which the United States is part, shall abandon the program which it has launched for the eradication of that menace and in defense of the institutions of liberty which are inseparable from the American way of life. Let all these things be granted, and what is left?

\* \* \*

**IMMEDIATELY ALL EUROPE WOULD BE-** come a greater Nazi Germany, more powerful, and a greater potential menace than ever. Hitler would immediately address himself to the buildings of ships, tanks, planes, and whatever else a great



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military power needs for the prosecution of a war. Without interruption he would draw on the resources of the entire continent for the building of a military machine in comparison with which his present one would be a pygmy, and the inhabitants of all the surrounding countries would become hewers of wood and drawers of water for him.

\* \* \*

**THEN, WHEN HE BELIEVED THAT THE** opportune time had come, he would tear to tatters the peace compact which he had made, as he has torn every agreement which he has made in the past, and what remained of freedom in the rest of the world would be forced to fight for its existence against an adversary immensely strengthened in the brief waiting period. All this is no idle speculation. It is as certain as is the fact that Hitler has already launched a program of world conquest from which he has permitted neither solemn compacts nor considerations of humanity to divert him.

\* \* \*

**JOHN L. LEWIS, HAVING ORDERED SEV-** eral coal miners to quit work in order to bring pressure to bear on the owners of the mines and the government and to compel acceptance of terms which he dictated, has now ordered the miners to return to work temporarily. Mr. Lewis fixed November 15 as the time for the termination of the truce. The understanding is that if by that time there is not reached an agreement to the liking of Mr. Lewis he will call the men out again. The mines involved are owned by the steel industry which uses their entire output in the production of steel. During the temporary shutdown some of the steel plants were compelled to curtail operations. Had the strike continued a few days longer work in other plants would have been completely suspended. Steel is one of the materials indispensable in every branch of the defense industry. With factories running at full capacity the output is insufficient to meet requirements, and it has been necessary to adopt drastic measures to curtail the supply of steel going into ordinary manufacture in order that every ton that it is possible to produce may be made available for defense. Whether the defense industry shall go ahead or be stopped depends, apparently, on whether John Lewis turns thumbs up or thumbs down.

\* \* \*

**IT MAY BE THAT ONE OF THESE DAYS** steps will be taken to determine whether or not John Lewis is bigger than the government of the United States. Many American citizens would like to know.

A NEW YORK PAPER PUBLISHED a picture of a group of eminent persons at the celebration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Statue of Liberty. Naturally, one expected to see in the group the familiar features of Mayor LaGuardia, but they were not visible at first, nor did they appear on careful scrutiny of the picture. A reading of the accompanying article revealed the astounding fact that the mayor was not there. When there can be held in New York a celebration of anything without the presence of Mayor LaGuardia, something is bound to happen, or has happened.



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WHENEVER THERE IS A CRASH OF any kind which causes a number of deaths, whether on ship, train or plane, in the collapse of a bridge or the burning of a building, there are cited facts in support of theories of fatality or special dispensations of Providence. Someone intended to take a certain train but was prevented or changed his mind. The train was wrecked, with great loss of life. What could be more convincing evidence that some mysterious power had intervened to save the life of that particular person?

A MAN IN NEW YORK INTENDED to leave by plane last Thursday for Winnipeg, but the head of his firm thought it would be better for him to wait another day, which he did. He passed through Grand Forks on Saturday en route to Winnipeg. If he had left on Thursday, as he intended, he would have been on the plane which crashed near St. Thomas, Ont. In Minneapolis a woman intended to take the plane which crashed a few hours later at Moorhead, but was left behind because it was necessary to load the plane with extra weight in gasoline so that if fog prevented a landing at Fargo

the plane could go on to Bismarck. Had she gone as intended she would have been in the crash.

I SUPPOSE THERE ARE FEW cases in which a transportation vehicle of any kind leaves without having on board some person who had not intended to go, but who changed his mind and went, without leaving behind some person who had intended to go, but who, for some reason was left behind. Probably in any theater audience there are some who had not thought of attending until the last minute, but who were influenced to go by some unexplained accident or influence. Conversely, there are likely to be absentees who had intended to go but were kept away by similar accident or impulse. Usually theaters do not burn or ships sink, or trains or planes crash, and such changes of purpose do not come to light. But when such an event does occur there is strengthened the belief in some minds that whatever occurs has been foreordained from the beginning of time.

AN ARMY UNIT IS USUALLY SAID to consist of so many officers and men. That phraseology rather grates on many who hold with Bobbie Burns that "A man's a man, for a' that." Isn't an officer a man? And is he more than a man? Then why not add the number of officers to the number of privates and say that the unit consists of so many men?

IT MIGHT NOT BE A BAD IDEA, IT seems, to discard some of the practices which had their origin in aristocratic conceptions of military service. The old idea was that the private was made of the commonest kind of clay, while the officer, no matter what his rank, was a superior being whose commission, no matter how obtained, was removed completely even from the atmosphere breathed by the common herd.

THE OTHER WORLD WAR DID something to break down that tradition, for great numbers of men of the highest standing intellectually and socially served in the ranks as privates. They observed the requirements of discipline in their obedience to orders given by their official superiors, but aside from that there was no question of superiority or inferiority. It would be more in keeping to say that a regiment or a division consists of so many "men."



PERHAPS YOU HAVE NOTICED, and perhaps you have not, that ASCAP music is back on the air after being "grounded since the first of the year. The controversy between the broadcasters and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is of long standing, dating back almost to the beginning of radio. When broadcasting was new those engaged in it used whatever they could find which they thought interesting, and in music all was fish that came to their net. Considerations of copyright did not trouble them.



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Composers, authors and publishers began to protest against the use of material which they owned without payment and without permission. The broadcasters maintained that they were really performing a service to the copyright owners in advertising their compositions. The ASCAP, representing the owners, replied that the use of compositions over the air impaired their commercial value, cutting down sales of sheet music and phonograph records and thus diminishing the revenue derived from the compositions.

\* \* \*

IN RESULTANT LITIGATION THE contentions of the copyright owners were substantially sustained and the broadcasters were required to obtain permission before using copyright compositions. Most of the better-known composers, authors and publishers had become members of the ASCAP, to which they had sold or leased control of their copyrights, and an agreement was made between the broadcasters and the ASCAP providing for compensation on a percentage basis for the use of the latter's compositions.

\* \* \*

THAT AGREEMENT RAN UNTIL January 1, 1941, and as a condition of its renewal ASCAP demanded increases in payment which were refused by the broadcasters. Failing a new agreement ASCAP refused to permit the use of its publications any longer. Meanwhile the broadcasters. Failing a new agreement corporation known as Broadcast Music Inc., consisting of composers and others not affiliated with ASCAP which supplied its own music on terms considered more favorable.

\* \* \*

DURING THE PAST 10 MONTHS music controlled by ASCAP has not been used by the National or Columbia chains. The Mutual was not involved. The resultant conditions were not satisfac-

tory to the broadcasters, the ASCAP or the exhibitors. The broadcasters were able to use much good music which was never copyrighted or on which copyright had expired, and through BMI it had access to other compositions, many of them of considerable value. But their customers were deprived of the use of the compositions of many men and women who are outstanding in the musical world, and after long negotiation a new agreement was reached and music controlled by the ASCAP is again on the air.

\* \* \*

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE agreement are interesting. According to a statement by one of the officers of ASCAP the society received \$5,000,000 last year from the broadcasters. According to an analysis made by the broadcasters the payments required under the demands made by ASCAP would have amounted to about \$9,000,000 this year. It is estimated that the new contract will yield ASCAP \$3,000,000 a year. The controversy is said to have cost ASCAP \$4,000,000, as there have been no payments from the two big broadcasters for 10 months.

\* \* \*

RECORDINGS ARE TO BE MADE OF the sounds made by beavers at work in their houses. Arrangements have been made to conceal a sensitive recording device within the roof of a beaver house, and records will be made of the sounds which will be transmitted by wire. Next thing there will be needed an interpreter to translate the sounds into English. Then, perhaps, we shall know what the beavers think of the folly and futility of the strange human animals who spend so much of their time in unproductive ways, whose teeth are of no use in cutting down a tree, and who can't ever build a dam without a lot of complicated machinery.

A SERIES OF CASUALTIES ATTENDED the flight of a runaway army balloon which broke loose from its moorings at Camp Davis, North Carolina and sailed off into Virginia. On the way the balloon's trailing mooring rope coiled itself around a farm smokehouse which was filled with curing hams. Away went smokehouse, hams and all, into the air. A loose end of the rope which was still dangling then jerked skyward a small pigpen containing 13 pigs. When the rope collided with a live wire the pigs were all electrocuted, thus being made ready for dressing at one operation. Continuing its rampage of 36 hours the balloon short-circuited power lines, disrupted water service, blacked out half-a-dozen villages and carried off a week's washing that had just been hung out. Finally an army outfit captured the balloon and ended its wild career.



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A WITNESS IN A MURDER TRIAL in New York testified that one of the defendants had given him a pistol and told him to go to California and kill one "Big Gangi" who had made himself unpopular with the boss. The witness, Bernstein, said he had gone to California, but instead of killing his man he had got him a job as a movie extra. Murder was a regular part of his business, but he had soft-hearted spells when he just couldn't bear to kill anybody.

OVER IN NORTH CAROLINA A MAN entered the yard of an implement company and drove off with one of the company's 6,000 tractors. He had gone but a few blocks when a policeman stopped him and wanted to know why he had no light on his machine. The driver explained that his lights were out of commission and he was going to get them fixed. At the officer's suggestion he bought two flashlights, attached them, and drove off. The police are now looking for him and the tractor.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE CURRAN OF New York city has issued a book of instructions to the judges of his jurisdiction, urging them, among other things, to simplify the procedure in their courts. He instructs them to discontinue such court-opening cries as "Hear ye, hear ye!" "Oyez, Oyez!" and "college cheers of that

sort." Instead, bailiffs, who are to be there on time, are to request spectators, as the judge appears, to "Please rise." Then, just as the judge is about to be seated, the attendant is to say "His honor, the judge of this court. Please be seated." That is all.

THERE IS MUCH TO BE SAID IN FAVOR of simplifying court forms. On the other hand, there is something to be said in favor of the retention of some forms which, though their original application has been outgrown, have a certain value because of tradition and association. It is particularly important that the atmosphere surrounding a court of justice shall be one of dignity. Too often the court room is regarded as a place of entertainment, and there have been cases in which the judge himself has seemed willing to assume the role of chief entertainer. On the whole it may be better to have a little too much formality rather than not quite enough. The changes which the New York chief magistrate proposes can be made without any sacrifice of dignity. The essential thing is not the form of words but the spirit in which the proceedings of the court are conducted.

WHAT TO DO IN SUCH AN INCIDENT as occurred in high society in Ankara, Turkey's capital, might puzzle even Emily Post.

Mrs. John O'Donnel, wife of the British naval attache, and Frau Franz von Papen, wife of the German Ambassador, suddenly found themselves face to face in a ballroom during a Republic Day ball. Each turned away immediately, but dancers whirling by jostled them together and brocade on the backs of their dresses became entangled.

A Turkish official finally succeeded in untangling the brocade.

Not a word was spoken between the principals or between the Britons and Germans who watched the incident.

Of course there need be no embarrassment if the wives of American and diplomatic representatives should happen to meet. There has been no suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, and technically, I suppose, the two nations are on terms of unbroken friendship, even though their high officials don't always talk that way.



A BOOK WHICH I HAVE NOT YET seen, but to which I am looking forward with interest because of reviews of it that I have read is entitled "Language In Action." Its author is Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa, an American citizen who was born in Canada of Japanese parents. He is a graduate of the University of Manitoba, post-graduate at McGill, Montreal, and taught English in the University of Wisconsin. He has published several books, and the one just out deals with a peculiarly fascinating subject, the use of words.



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ILLUSTRATING ONE POINT IN HIS discussion of the book a reviewer cites a story that has often been told of Abraham Lincoln. According to the story Lincoln asked an antagonist in a debate, "If you call a dog's tail a leg, how many legs has a dog?" "Five of course," was the answer. To which Lincoln replied, "You're wrong. Calling a dog's tail a leg doesn't make it a leg."

\* \* \*

THIS BOOK DEALS, IT APPEARS, among other things, with the futile effort that is often made to change facts by giving them different names. We twist words into new combinations, and somehow we seem to think that when we have found the combination that suits us we have settled something concerning the nature of the thing that we are trying to describe. We haven't done anything of the sort. The facts are there, just as they always were, and whatever symbol we use to represent them doesn't change them a particle.

\* \* \*

SOME CYNIC HAS SAID THAT language was invented for the purpose of concealing thought. Language is sometimes used, and often quite effectively for that precise purpose. But even though the real purpose of language is to express thought, it is never quite successful in doing so. Dr. Hayakawa is quoted as saying that no word has the same meaning twice; that the context or the tone of voice may move it in various directions; and that even the dictionary is not necessarily a verdict because the dictionary is a historian, not a law giver.

Most of us have sensed some of those things when we have searched in vain for just the word with which to express an idea. The best that we can do with words is to approximate expression of thought.

\* \* \*

ONE MAY FIND THE WORD THAT he considers perfect for his purpose, but it may fall upon an ear not tuned to receive it. The notes of a violin played in the studio may be clear and true, but if there is imperfection in the transmitted, if stray electric impulses interfere with transmission, or if the receiving apparatus is not perfectly tuned, the notes as received will have a different sound and create a different impression. In the use of words the recipient can never interpret them quite as the sender would, because he does not, and cannot share perfectly the sender's background, motive and innermost thought.

\* \* \*

MAN IS DESCRIBED AS A GREGARIOUS animal, in some respects an accurate description. But in some other respects he is an exceedingly solitary being. In spite of all that he can do he cannot quite know the thoughts of his fellows or communicate his own thoughts to them. In one of his stories Hawthorne tells of the minister who chose to go about with his face concealed behind a mask of black crepe. He chose that concealment as a symbol of the fact that each of us lives behind a veil which hides from others our hopes and aspirations, doubts and fears, sometimes our secret sins like many of Hawthorne's it is a fanciful tale, bordering on the fantastic. But in it are the essentials of a great truth, and even though we would remove the veil, we cannot do so completely, for words have not been invented that can express just what we might wish to say. Much of man's life must be lived in solitude, and we may suppose that his sense of solitude is greater than that of the beasts of the field, whose means of communication are less than, because our intelligence is greater.

IN A LETTER JUST RECEIVED BY his sister, Mrs. R. B. Griffith, O. A. Webster, now of Los Angeles, but for many years a resident of Grand Forks, notes that he is preparing for his 85th birthday, which occurs on November 21. Mr. Webster is having the experience which is shared by many others of his approximate age of having birthdays come around so rapidly that one is scarcely able to recover from one before another looms up. I find it that way myself. There are still residents of Grand Forks who knew Mr. Webster when he was active in business here, and who may wish to send congratulations. His address is 1675 Wellington Road, Los Angeles, California.



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CONCERNING PRESENT CONDITIONS in California Mr. Webster writes:

"We have had several rains during the past two weeks. Rains are coming early this year. I guess the North Dakota storms have been switched this way. We have had cool weather, some snow has fallen on the higher mountains. Our cold-est here has nowhere reached the frost point. I do not get out of the city very often but think California must be looking very fine.

"LOS ANGELES HAS BECOME A great center of defense industry. Whole new cities have been built in this south-land to accommodate the workers. Merchants and dealers in most every line are having a booming business. The big department stores down town are keeping

open evenings. They haven't done this for many years. Our new Sears store is open until 9:30 two evenings a week. Every time I go to a market I wish I had one. The wear and tear on the cash registers must be tremendous."

\* \* \*

MR. WEBSTER KEEPS IN TOUCH with his old home town through the Herald, of which he makes these kind remarks:

"The Herald is a wonderful paper and could only be published in a real city. The Bible says: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' Grand Forks must be very fruitful to produce such a newspaper. That big dream of a half a century ago is beginning to be a reality."

And may Mr. Webster continue to read the Herald and enjoy happiness for many more years.

\* \* \*

MAYOR LA GUARDIA OF NEW York and Mayor Harry Harm of East Grand Forks having been re-elected, we may consider that the situation is well in hand and go about our affairs with composure and confidence.

\* \* \*

AT THE DINNER GIVEN IN HIS honor in Grand Forks shortly after his election to the senate Senator Langer, in outlining his policy, said that he intended to work with President Roosevelt and Senator Nye. That was a handsome offer, but to ride two horses at the same time when the steeds are traveling in opposite directions is a task to tax the ingenuity even of Senator Langer, and he is usually considered a clever man.

\* \* \*

OUR NEW RADIO STATION IS KILO instead of KFJM, the latter having become exclusively a radio station. Is KILO short for kilogram, or kilowatt, or kilometer, or watt?

\* \* \*

NOTWITHSTANDING RECENT rains, many cities along the north Atlantic coast face the prospect of a shortage of water during the coming winter. In the unequal distribution of water Arkansas is having record floods while much of the east is parched.



**IN ONE OF HIS INFREQUENT ADDRESSES** Stalin last week spoke of the difficulties under which Russian defense is laboring and said that one important factor in the situation is the absence of a second military front. Because there is no British or American army in Europe Hitler can devote all his strength to the Russian campaign, whereas, if a hostile army threatened him from the west he would be obliged to divide his force, thus lessening the pressure on Russia.

\* \* \*

**IN OUTLINING THIS SITUATION** Stalin merely called attention to something that is of common knowledge. Naturally Hitler's problem is greatly simplified if in dealing with an enemy on the east he is not attacked also from the west. But Stalin's remarks have also been widely interpreted as a criticism of Great Britain, and also of the United States, for not invading Europe with an expeditionary force which would compel Hitler to withdraw many divisions from the Russian front and thus enable the Russians not only to resist attack but to throw the Germans back.

\* \* \*

**FROM THE STANDPOINT OF ALL OF** those who are opposing Hitler, invasion of Europe from the west would be a highly desirable thing, provided it could be undertaken with any reasonable hope of success. Doubtless even an attempt at invasion in considerable force would require sufficient attention from Hitler as to improve the Russian position. But if invasion is to be really effective it must be successful, not merely in landing a few thousand men on the continent, to be destroyed or driven back, but in maintaining its ground, strengthening its position and moving forward against all the resistance that Hitler could bring to bear.

\* \* \*

**IT REQUIRES NO GREAT MILITARY** knowledge to understand that the task of landing such an expedition, with its hundreds of thousands of men, with all the mechanized equipment that would be necessary, and of keeping it supplied, of protecting it from the air attack that would be launched against it, would be a herculean one. Undoubtedly the British are preparing for the launching of such an expedition, but obviously the preparation must be complete and the equipment ample before it is undertaken. It will



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not benefit Russia in the long run for the British to commit suicide.

\* \* \*

**ONE WONDERS IF, PROVIDED STALIN IS** inclined to censure Britain and the United States for not doing what he thinks is their full duty, he has given any thought to his own responsibility in this matter. Just a little more than two years ago Stalin was urged by Britain and France to stand firm with them in opposing Hitler's program of aggression. Instead he made a compact with Hitler which secured the Nazis from attack from the east and which was one of the important factors which made this war possible. If Stalin then had co-operated with the democracies there would have been a "second military front" which would have changed the whole character of the war, provided war had been precipitated.

\* \* \*

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT USES STRONG** language in condemning those "misguided industrialists and leaders of labor" who, he says, "deliberately delay defense output by using their economic power to force acceptance of their demands, rather than use the established machinery for the mediation of their industrial disputes." He declares that the efforts of those misguided persons shall not prevail against the unlimited commitments which the American people have made.

\* \* \*

**INASMUCH AS PUBLIC ATTENTION IS** now focused on the effort of John L. Lewis to club the American government into submission to demands which he has chosen to make, it is to be presumed that the president had Lewis and his demands in mind when he expressed himself in that forthright manner. This declaration by the president would carry greater weight if former declarations of similar character had been followed by appropriate action. Unfortunately, the whole record of this administration has been one of temporizing and evasion whenever labor controversies were involved. There has been no hesitation in cracking down on industrialists who have not toed the mark. In some cases industrialists have been penalized for no adequate reason. But what a labor leader has threatened the nation with a strike, and when strikes have actually been called and put into effect, the administration has either dealt with the situation timorously and uncertainly or ignored it altogether. We have had brave words, lots of them, and kid-glove action, or no action at all.

AMONG THE RECORDS OF HIS family in the possession of Fred H. Hartson, of the staff of the Grand Forks Building and Loan association, is the story of the pioneering experience of his father, Charles I. Hartson, who died at his home at Hamilton, Mont. about two years ago. Born in Wisconsin in 1860, Charles Hartson went to work in 1881 for the Great Northern railway as timber inspector, and after a summer spent in that occupation he was employed as "cookee" during the winter in a lumber camp on the Mississippi above Atkin, Minn. About April 12, 1882, he went with a cousin, Fred, to the latter's claim near Inkster, Dakota territory, taking with them material with which to build a one-room claim shanty, 12 by 16. His experiences then and at other times was so varied and so typical of the pioneer life of those days that I am quoting from a record made by himself as follows:



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"THE NIGHT WE REACHED THE claim a blizzard came from the northwest that kept us inside all the next day. After we finished the house, we went back to Larimore and hired a man with a team and wagon to take us back to Grand Forks. Fred went on to Minneapolis, but I stayed and went to work on a farm near town, staying until July 3, then crossing the Red river into Minnesota where I worked until November.

"J. Larkin and I filed on homesteads in what was then Foster county, North Dakota. We took them sight and unseen, at recommendation. Each claim was 160 acres and we just filed and didn't go

out to look at them for six months, as we had that long to get onto them.

\* \* \*

"WE LEFT GRAND FORKS NOVEMBER 1 and went back to Larimore by train. That was the end of the railroad. I had two yoke of cattle and a wagon loaded with lumber, tarpaper, doors and windows for two 10 by 12 shanties. I hired the oxen and wagon at Larimore to haul the stuff the 130 miles to our claims. The second day out from Larimore—travel was slow at best—a blizzard came up and caught us at Stump lake, south of Harrisburg. We fell in with a doctor and his nephew, I don't recall their names, but in the storm they found a place they knew, about two and a half miles out of Harrisburg where there was a two-room sod house. There was no one there, however when we reached the place the windows had been stolen. We sheltered their oxen and ours, eight head in all, between two big haystacks. In the sod shanty we hung up blankets to keep the blizzard out of the windows and we found a cookstove and two bedsteads, both with springs. We carried in hay and spread our blankets over it on the beds. We had to stay there two days and three nights before the storm broke. We had flour, baking powder and pork and there was an old cellar that yielded us some potatoes and rutabagas, so we had plenty to eat. The morning of the third day was clear and cold. I remember the Stump lake trees—they were big oaks—had many icicles hanging from their branches and they were beautiful. Anyway after two more days we got to our claims. We built our shanties and got back to Grand Forks November 19.

"I stayed in Grand Forks that winter and the next spring bought a span of mules and rented a quarter-section at Minto in Walsh county which I put into a crop. I went out to my homestead again in June, this was 1883, and broke up ground. Then I went back to Minto and harvested my wheat crop and when I saw Wisconsin again it was December 22.

"I married Lenore Hyatt on February 24, 1884 and she stayed with my folks there until I could get my homestead in shape. I went back to North Dakota and broke about 30 acres on the homestead and I proved up on my land in September. Back again to Wisconsin that fall by Mid-November. In January of 1885 I began work for the railroad again and then in May went back to the homestead, my wife still remaining with my folks in Wisconsin."

\* \* \*

MORE OF MR. HARTSON'S EXPERIENCES will be given tomorrow.



FURTHER RECITAL OF THE HOME-  
steading experiences of Charles I. Hart-  
son tells of the hailing out of a fine wheat  
crop in 1885; of a long trek to the home-  
stead in the following spring when it was  
swept away in the flood  
—; of the birth of a son  
when it was impossible  
to get a doctor in time;  
of the long illness of the  
child, necessitating 22  
trips by the family phy-  
sician at \$12 per trip; of  
the "big freeze" of Aug-  
ust, 1888, which caught  
the wheat in the dough  
and ruined it except for  
a little that was saved  
for seed by building  
straw smudges; of the  
crop of 1891 being buried  
in the shock by a foot of October snow  
so that most of it remained unthreshed  
until spring. Here Mr. Hartson's story  
continues:



Davies

\* \* \*

THE WINTER MOISTURE HAD  
softened the wheat until it wasn't much  
good and, it wouldn't pay expenses. A  
great deal was sown that didn't grow to  
produce. Father and I got ours threshed  
in time that fall though and we had over  
6,000 bushels. I was offered 50 cents a  
bushel at the elevators, but I bought 400  
sacks and I took my grain to town and  
shipped to Minneapolis, six carloads that  
I loaded alone. I averaged 65 cents a bu-  
shel and I sold it all through the winter.

\* \* \*

"FATHER AND I HAD ABOUT 200  
acres in wheat, oats and rye in '92 and we  
got 25 and 26 bushels to the acre. In '93 I  
sold my wheat locally and we rented the  
farm and moved to New Rockford and I  
opened a livery stable business. In 1893  
we had a good crop prospect but were  
hailed out and sold about 200 tons of  
wheat hay as a result. I cut hay and took  
farmers' horses to winter at \$10 a head  
after the summers of '88, '89 and '90, and  
that furnished us with food to live on  
through the winters. Through those three  
years of hard times, the railroad shipped  
in coal at dock prices from Duluth and  
Superior, the road furnishing the freight.

\* \* \*

"WE USED TO GO OUT AND GATH-  
er buffalo bones off the prairie and we  
sold them in town for from \$6 to \$22 a  
ton and they were used in sugar refin-  
ing.

"A great many settlers had to gather  
"buffalo chips" and make hay twists for  
fuel. Those who owned sheep would go  
into their sheds and cut the manure into  
bricks to dry and use for fuel. There  
were thousands of dollars worth of "re-  
lief" boxes containing clothing and rem-  
nants sent in and the people would be  
notified. These were donated to keep peo-  
ple on the farms. I usually cut hay  
enough and could winter teams enough

to get by. One man had to come a mile  
or more with a hand sled to haul back  
enough coal to keep his family warm  
until fuel came. He had no team and was  
holding down a homestead.

\* \* \*

"MARCH 8, 1892, WE WENT TO MY  
father's place and it was cloudy and  
warm, though there were two feet of  
snow besides the drifts. We went out to  
do the chores in the evening and left  
the barn door open wide, when we went  
in to supper at the house. We were eat-  
ing by lamplight and a neighbor, Mr.  
Bradsley said, "Let's have a game of 66  
and then finish the chores. A storm hit  
from the northwest and it was as if the  
building had been hit with a club., We  
put on our coats and went to the barn  
and had all we could do to close the  
doors and get back to the house. The  
storm raged all that night and the next  
day and night and the stock stood in the  
barn all that time without water or feed,  
for we didn't dare venture out. One of  
our neighbor boys died in the storm after  
he had lost his way and we found him not  
20 feet from my father's house. He was  
only three quarters of a mile from his  
own home. Many other tragedies were  
caused by that storm.

THE OUTSTANDING FACT OF THE original Armistice day was, of course, the cessation of fighting, with what was felt to be the assurance that it would not be resumed. But there were attendant circumstances, conspicuous at the time, some of which have almost passed out of recollection. One of those was the false armistice which preceded the real one by several days.

German lines had been broken and the German armies had been forced back. The navy was in a state of mutiny and the resources of the country, military and civil, were almost exhausted. For some time it had been known that the German command was about to request an armistice and it was practically certain that an armistice would end the war. Everywhere there was a tense feeling of expectation, and when through a series of blunders and misunderstandings the representative of the United Press was led to believe that an armistice agreement had actually been signed, he forwarded that information to his papers, and although The Associated Press and all officialdom were prompt with denial, the report gained currency and innumerable premature celebrations were held. When the truth became known there was a sensation of collapse. However, recovery was prompt, and when the real Armistice day arrived a few days later, everybody who was able to celebrate was ready to do so.

\* \* \*

BUT MANY OF US WERE IN NO condition to celebrate, for a fairly large proportion of the population was in bed with flu. I happened to be among that number, as were many others in Grand Forks. Most of the sufferers were at home, receiving what attention could be given by members of their families, for the hospitals were filled to overflowing and there was more demand for nurses than could be met. Working forces in shops, stores and offices were reduced to skeletons. Half the members of the Herald staff were laid up, and those who were left had to do double duty to handle one of the biggest stories in the experience of newspaper men.

\* \* \*

TO THE FLU PATIENTS AT HOME came in confused medley the sounds of celebration, the firing of guns, the music of bands and the shouts of the populace, but with aching head and tortured back it was difficult to separate the real from the imaginary, and I have no doubt that to many the sounds of the Armistice celebration seemed just another phase of the flu nightmare.



Davies

DID YOU EVER CHOP DOWN A tree? If you did perhaps you can join me in picking to pieces an artist's conception of how that job is done, as it appears in an advertisement of the Northwestern National Life Insurance company of Minneapolis, published on page 97 of the November 10 issue of Time. In the picture a woodsman is shown attacking one of several stately trees with what is undoubtedly intended for a double-bit-  
ted ax, but which looks more like a sledge-hammer. Assuming the weapon to be an ax, its position is such that if the blow were continued it would strike broadside on rather than on the edge unless the workman gave it an impossible twist in the air.

\* \* \*

THE POSITION OF THE MAN IS such that if he finished his blow he would strike the tree a glancing blow or miss it altogether instead of sinking the ax squarely into the wood. The chopper has already cut a third of the way through the tree, but the lower side of the cut, which is only a foot from the ground, slants upward toward the center of the tree. That cut could not possibly be made unless the chopper were lying on his stomach.

\* \* \*

I NEVER DID MUCH CHOPPING, but I have seen it done by experts, and I have an idea that a real chopper would find several amusing features in that picture.

IN HIS DAILY ARTICLE ON TUES-day Uncle Ray referred to the spectacular celebration of the first Armistice day in Chicago. That wild celebration was paralleled in many cities. I recall another celebration in Chicago which, I believe, was unlike any other ever held. It was not an Armistice day celebration, however, but occurred sometime after the first of the next year when Chicago's colored contingent returned from the war.

\* \* \*

CHICAGO WAS proud of the record of its black boys and had made elaborate arrangements to give the soldiers a rousing welcome home. Thousands upon thousands of people lined the streets through which the parade would pass, and right in front were most of Chicago's colored thousands, fathers and mothers, sisters and sweethearts. The train arrived, the parade was formed and the march began. But it had scarcely got under way before some of the spectators began to recognize friends or relatives among the marchers. Disregarding all military and civic rules, a mother rushed into the parade to hug her son, a girl dodged the police to bestow a kiss on her best boy friend. Then, like an avalanche the crowd broke loose and literally overwhelmed the marchers and the parade became a riot. After a few futile efforts to maintain order the police gave it up and looked on grinning at the wildest homecoming that had ever been seen. Then and there all attempts at parade ended. As a military spectacle the thing was a failure, but as a grand good time it was a howling success.

\* \* \*

IT TOOK TWO AUTOMOBILES TO kill Police Sergeant Hill, of North Canaan, Connecticut. The first knocked him down, and while he lay helpless the second ran over him, the driver not having seen the prostrate man.

\* \* \*

A YOUNG WOMAN IN NEW YORK who poses as a domestic servant has developed a new scheme for getting rich. Advertising for employment and getting a job in a place that seems likely to suit her, she appropriates such trifles as fur coats, rings and so forth and then leaves quietly without notice. It took Bronx detectives five weeks to catch up with her by answering "employment wanted" ads. When found she was wearing one of the fur coats that she had stolen.

\* \* \*

RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO



Davies

and through England's east coastal area have been lifted by the British government, and those so inclined may visit Brighton, Yarmouth and other famous resorts. This is accepted as an indication that no invasion is expected for the present, but the area is again to be closed beginning February 15, probably in anticipation of a spring effort by Hitler. Of course Hitler can send raiding bombers over at any time, but the fact that the restrictions are withdrawn seems to indicate that the government believes its air force can take care of anything that is sent over.

\* \* \*

FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF GRAND Forks, New York's Boy Scouts will collect waste paper beginning November 15.

\* \* \*

WHEN MICE HAVE BEEN CAUGHT in traps baited with cheese they lose their taste for cheese. That is the conclusion reached by Richard Tobey of Iola, Kansas, as the result of experiments. Catching several mice in cheese-baited traps, he tried them with different kinds of food, and found their preference to be in the following order: bread, bacon, and cheese, the latter a poor third.



NEXT WEEK HAS BEEN DESIGNATED as Art Appreciation week in North Dakota, and in scores of communities effort will be made by persons interested in various forms of art expression to develop wider and more intensive interest in those things which minister to cultural needs. North Dakota's observance of the week is part of a national program which should result in better understanding, not only of the works of the great masters, but of the work that is being done by a great multitude of persons in hundreds of communities, large and small, in expressing the beauty, the dignity and the impressiveness that exist in form and color, whether on canvas, on the printed page, in bronze or marble, or in handicraft.



Davies

IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPRECIATION of art it is scarcely possible to place too much stress on the value of the contribution which is made by the local artist, whatever his or her field may be, to the spiritual development of a people. Great metropolitan galleries contain the works of artists, ancient and modern, who have won world-wide recognition. The names of those artists are familiar, and many of their works have become well known. But those artists, no matter what their present fame, were once unknown save in the local communities where they lived and labored, and it was in those local fields that the foundations were laid for the achievements which have won them universal and permanent recognition.

ONE MAJOR PURPOSE OF ART Appreciation week is to create a better understanding of the able and honest work that is being done, not only in the great cities, but in the small towns and villages by real artists whose productions qualify them for honored places in the

art gallery or the home. Many of such works have been given this recognition. Many others of high merit have yet to be discovered. During the week the attention of several million persons will be directed to this subject by the displays which have been arranged, and the result cannot fail to be beneficial to the nation.

DURING THE WEEK THE PEOPLE of Grand Forks will have an opportunity to view works of art in various fields at the exhibit which has been arranged and which will be in charge of the several committee chairmen at 412 DeMers avenue. Miss Margaret Cable, head of the University ceramics department, is general chairman for Grand Forks, and she is assisted by chairmen representing the separate departments of art work.

SOME FINE WORK HAS BEEN done by the North Dakota Clubwoman, the little magazine published by the North Dakota Clubwoman, the little magazine published by the North Dakota Federation of Women's clubs, in bringing to the attention of the public the work that has been done in painting, etching and the plastic arts by North Dakota artists. In recent issues of the magazine there have appeared reproductions of paintings by Paul E. Barr, head of the art department of the University of North Dakota, and of Levon West, formerly of Mayville. Under the name Ivan Dmitri, which he has assumed for that particular class of work, West has become nationally known for his color photography, examples of which have appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. But apart from his work in that field, and back of it, is a long career of achievement in painting and etching which have won for this son of North Dakota a place in the front rank of American artists.

THE EXHIBIT WHICH WILL BE seen during the coming week will be informative, stimulating and inspiring. It will be a demonstration of the productive possibilities of North Dakota in a field which merits more thought than has been given to it. And it will reveal to many lovers of beautiful things the fact that North Dakota workers in the field of art are providing a wealth of material which may fittingly be used for the adornment of North Dakota homes and public buildings.



**BY A MAJORITY OF 18 VOTES THE HOUSE** concurred in the senate amendment to the armed ship bill, which amendment lifted the ban on the sailing of American ships through belligerent waters and to neutral ports. With the president's signature attached the measure cancels the last of the major restrictive provisions of the neutrality law which was enacted in 1935 and which has since been amended from time to time. The neutrality law was advocated on the ground that it would keep the United States out of war and would thus be an important contribution to world peace.



Davies

**THE LAW HAS NOT KEPT**

the United States out of war, nor has it promoted world peace. It has had exactly the opposite effect. It served notice on intended aggressors that so long as it remained on the statute books they could work their will secure from interference by the United States, thus depriving their intended victims of even the material and economic aid which might be essential to them in defense of their freedom. Confident in that knowledge the world's major aggressor did make war and created conditions which presently became recognized as a menace to the security of this nation itself. For its own preservation the United States was impelled to cast off the shackles with which it had restricted its freedom of action and piecemeal repealed the provisions whose intolerable nature had become recognized.

**BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL PAST AMENDMENTS** the United States has been giving aid to the nations which were resisting Hitler and his allies. American industry has been busy producing goods for the use of those nations, but delivery has been impeded by the remaining provisions of the neutrality law. The nation has been in the anomalous position of producing goods on a grand scale for defense of freedom with no provision for the delivery of the goods at their intended destination. That condition is now corrected by the new provisions for the arming of our merchant ships and permission for them to sail the seven seas as they have formerly done,

subject only to the recognized restrictions of international law.

**SOME OPPONENTS OF THE MEASURE**

just passed were confident of its defeat in the house and sponsors were in grave doubt of passage. The majority of 18 was greater than was expected, but even so, it was too small. The vote was close enough to afford isolationists an opportunity to claim an almost 50-50 division of sentiment on the broad question of foreign policy. Actually there is no division in any such ratio. Votes were cast against the measure which would have been cast for it had it not been for the desire to express in some emphatic way the dissatisfaction and disgust that has become general over the timorous and vacillating policy of the administration on domestic questions, especially that relating to labor.

**WHILE THE DEBATE ON THE MEASURE**

was in progress and the civilian man-power of the nation was being organized to produce weapons and equipment both for the use of friends abroad and for our own defense at home, there was in prospect a railroad strike which, if made effective would tie up the entire transportation of the country, a telephone strike which would put out of commission one of its most important means of communication and a coal strike which would cripple the steel industry. There were in actual progress other strikes which had thrown thousands out of employment and stopped the operations of factory after factory.

**WITH THIS SITUATION CONFRONTING IT,** and with a background of deplorable experience which affords conclusive evidence that a period of emergency is precisely the period of which agitators and racketeers make use to bludgeon the nation into submission, to increase their own prestige and to line their own pockets, the administration has temporized with the whole labor problem and has been content to let things drift as they would, trusting to chance currents to avoid disaster. Nor does the blame for this intolerable condition rest on the administration alone. Congress itself has been supreme and complaisant, many of its members apparently being more interested in catering to groups of voters who may influence their political future than in the welfare, even the existence of the nation itself.

DOUGLAS LURTON, FORMER MEMBER of the Herald staff, is the editor of a forthcoming book, "My Mother's Bible," which will be published by Wilfred Funk on November 18. The publishers state it is the first recorded time an anthology of its kind has ever been published. It is a collection of favorite passages from the Bible of the author's mother together with hundreds of fugitive as well as famous items of verse and wisdom gathered by her during her lifetime.



Davies

The son, and editor, relates that this inspirational album was born of desire by his mother to make the Bible a popular book for her children and could also readily be titled "How to Sell the World's Best Seller to Youth."

\* \* \*

THE MOTHER, ALICE BABBITT Lurton, was the daughter of the late Congressman Clinton Babbitt of Beloit, Wisconsin, and was well known throughout the Northwest. She was the wife of Dr. Freeman E. Lurton who was director of rehabilitation of the Veterans Bureau in the Minneapolis area, before his death. The Lurton family also lived in a number of Minnesota cities where Dr. Lurton was superintendent of schools including Preston, Spring Valley, Fergus Falls, Moorhead, Anoka, Detroit Lakes, East Grand Forks, Aitkin and Frazee. He was also an instructor in the schools of Madison, Wisconsin.

Douglas Lurton is now editor of "Your Life" and "Your Health" magazines in New York City. Last Fall he was the editor of a modern edition of "The Jefferson Bible" which his publishers announce has passed 30,000 in sales.

\* \* \*

SALES OF GENERAL MOTORS cars and trucks in the United States and Canada for October, 1941, totaled 179,120 compared with 226,169 for October, 1940. Sales for the first ten months of 1941 totaled 1,964,233 compared with 1,584,326 for the first ten months of 1940. Until this year there was a steady and fairly

uniform increase in sales for similar months in each of the past four years, but while total sales for the first ten months of this year have approximately maintained this rate of increase, the months of September and October show marked decreases from last year's sales. Presumably this decrease is due to curtailment of production made necessary by the defense program.

\* \* \*

C. J. HERRINGER, WHO OPERATES a Herald linotype when he is not accumulating strikes and spares in the bowling game, recalls an Armistice day incident that came near being more than a celebration. On the original Armistice night his sister, Mrs. Nora Rusch was ill in bed at her home at Ada, Minnesota. In the neighborhood several enthusiastic celebrants were making loud noises by discharging blasts of dynamite. No objection was offered to the noises, but when a jagged chunk of metal crashed through the window and hurtled across the room it was felt that the celebration was becoming dangerously realistic, and by urgent request it was discontinued.

\* \* \*

THOSE YOWLS THAT YOU HEAR occasionally from your radio set may not be due to northern lights, weather or defects in the apparatus. Perhaps a cat has been trapped in the transmitter. That is what happened at the sheriff's station in Los Angeles. Whenever the operator tried to send out a message nothing but cat-call went on the air. It was discovered that the office cat had got tangled up in the transmitter, and whenever the current was turned on pussy responded with frantic yowls.

\* \* \*

MAJOR JAMES H. CARROLL, WHO died in Hollywood recently, left to his brother, Earl, a night club owner, the bulk of his estate of \$10,000 on condition that Earl keep his brother's ashes in an urn on his mantelpiece. The will says, "It may be possible that I will be able to listen in on conversations even though I am just ashes." Why should a man, after departing this life, wish to listen in on mundane conversations? And who wants to have even a handful of ashes listening to private conversations, and perhaps repeating them all over kingdom come?



SOME INTERESTING BITS OF INFORMATION concerning sections of South America are contained in a letter received by Grand Forks relatives from Joe Allen, son of Mrs. Charles Allen, a young mining engineer who has been employed for several years by one of the big American mining companies at a mining station in the mountains of Chile. During his residence in Chile Joe married a Chilean girl who, with their two children, accompanied him on a visit to the United States last summer. The family returned to Chile late in the summer, and the letter received was written as the ship was moving southward down the Pacific.



Davies

THE TRIP THROUGH THE PANAMA canal was uneventful, occupying the eight hours from 4 P.M. to midnight. Traffic is light because of the war, and scarcely any European ships have been making use of the canal for some time. In one respect the lessened traffic is an advantage as it helps to facilitate the immense amount of work that is being done on the canal. Repairs are being made on one set of locks and another set is being built. There seems to be even more activity along the canal than in the early days of construction.

GUAYQUIL, ECUADOR, IS DESCRIBED as an exceedingly interesting place. "From the ship," says the letter, "one can see the tropical jungle on either shore and in the river itself are many types of native craft, including the balsa canoe and river boats large and small manned by native rivermen. The decks are lined with native wares which are arranged in many unique displays. The people are famous for their handiwork. They weave the finest Panama hats in the world and make beautiful baskets. Some of the vendors have hand-carved figures made of the Tagua nut, the vegetable ivory of commerce. There are also beads, baskets made from shells, pictures painted in miniature on coins and on canvas and many other interesting things. The men are polite and gracious and ask reasonable prices for their goods."

WHILE THE PASSENGERS WERE at lunch a blast of the whistle gave notice that the ship was crossing the equator. The old rough-and-tumble ceremony of crossing the line has been modified, but still King Neptune appears, stamps a tattoo mark on each passenger and presents to each a diploma signed by himself and witnessed by his secretary Davy Jones.

STOPPING AT TRUJILLO, PERU, some of the passengers went on to the ancient city of Chan Chan, of which Mr. Allen writes:

"Chan Chan was the capital of the Chimu kingdom, an ancient pre-Inca kingdom later controlled by the Incas. The city covers over 60 square miles, now all in complete ruins. Their buildings were made of sand, clay and stones, and the material is similar to the adobe used so extensively today for native dwellings in all parts of Peru. The outlines of the buildings, the walls, the great reservoirs and aqueducts, the burial mounds, palaces, designs and inscriptions, can be distinguished, though all is in a complete state of ruin.

"IT IS REALLY AMAZING TO know that here existed a high state of civilization 1000 years ago; these people had learned the art of irrigation to such an extent that they could cultivate large areas of desert land and support a great population. Today only a fraction of this land is under cultivation. These people have been destroyed and absorbed, their civilization wiped out, their culture and knowledge of agriculture lost forever. The graves have been looted until now only a pitiful mass of ruins remains."

CALLAO AND LIMA ARE DESCRIBED as thriving and Peru as advancing to a new state of development and wealth such as it has never known before.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE LABOR controversies that are disrupting industry I recall an incident that occurred in Grand Forks many years ago. A owned piece of property which he wished to sell and had named a certain price which he considered fair. B wished to buy the property and was willing to pay a fair price, but he considered A's price altogether too high. The two conferred but were unable to reach an agreement. They decided to arbitrate, but in a particular and rather unusual way. Each should name one arbitrator, and if the two arbitrators agreed their decision should be accepted by both parties. Failing agreement the two arbitrators should choose a third, and the decision of two should be final.



Davies

\* \* \*

THAT PART OF THE ARRANGEMENT followed about the usual course. The difference was in the manner of choosing the arbitrators. A was to nominate one person and submit the name to B. If B were not satisfied with that nomination he should reject it and A would name another. This was to be continued until A had named a man acceptable to B. Then B. should proceed in the same manner until he had named a person acceptable to A. This course was followed. The two arbitrators were selected without difficulty. They agreed on what they considered a fair price and the transaction was completed on that basis.

\* \* \*

THE ESSENTIAL FACTOR IN THAT transaction was that both parties wished to settle on a fair and equitable basis. Being unable to agree on what was fair, they agreed to refer the whole case to two men, acceptable to both, in which experience, information and integrity they had confidence and be governed by the decision of those men. If each had been determined to drive the hardest bargain possible no such settlement could have been effected.

\* \* \*

IN SOME OF OUR CONTROVERSIES there are men representing labor and others representing management who are not interested in fair settlement. Such men cannot be expected to adopt the method followed by A and B in the

case cited. Where that condition exists it should be the function of government itself to provide an agency for settlement composed of men who are able, impartial and judicially minded and who are interested only in reaching a just decision. And when such an agency has reached its decision, that decision should be final. Unfortunately, we have no impartial agency endowed with such authority.

\* \* \*

POLICE, FIRE AND STREET DEPARTMENTS of East Orange, New Jersey, spent fourteen hours searching for a cow that had chosen to go for a walk in one of the city's storm sewers. While a carload of cows was being unloaded several of the animals made a break for liberty. All but one were quickly captured, but that one disappeared through the mouth of a big storm sewer. The sewer branched in several directions and there was no way of telling what direction the cow had taken. Searching parties were sent in pursuit, but the gas was too thick for them and they came back. At length men stationed at manholes spotted the cow, but she still had to walk about two miles before she could be brought to the surface. Though evidently tired the cow was little worse for the experience.

\* \* \*

THE WEATHER MAN SAYS THERE is no such thing as Indian summer. The kind of weather that goes on that name, he says, is due to the warming over of cold air from the north that has been subjected to the heat of the Gulf of Mexico and sent north again. All right, let it go at that. A rose by any other name will smell as sweet, and air that is warmed over is just as comfortable as if it had been warm in the first place.



A STORY OF PIONEERING EXPERIENCE that is full of human interest comes from Charles Johnson, who has recently moved into Cando after spending more than half a century on his farm in Olson township, Towner county. Emphasizing the difference between the conditions existing now and those that prevailed in homesteading days, Mr. Johnson writes as follows:

\* \* \*

"IN LEAVING THE farm which was my home for so many years there come recollections of many pleasant experiences and some that are less pleasing. In April, 1885, I landed in Devils Lake in search of a homestead claim for my new home. That spring I explored the Mouse river country, got back to Devils Lake, and at the dock situated a few rods southeast of the Great Northern depot I bought a round trip ticket to Minnewaukan, where I had thought of locating.

\* \* \*

"IT WAS A JOYOUS VOYAGE, THE ship passing many of the beautiful islands, but it failed to take me in at such historic spots as Fort Totten and Grand Harbor. Getting back to Devils Lake, in the lobby of the hotel I read in the Towner County Tribune, published by Col. Ed Sibley, a full page ad describing the possibilities in Towner county. In that county, the "garden of Eden," Canaan, Paradise, and the Big Coulie, with its bonanza farms, were located. Several other such names were mentioned that I cannot now remember.

\* \* \*

"IT WAS SAID THOSE LARGE farms were owned and operated by some good-natured Irishmen, mostly from Missouri. Here are a few names: Simeon, Jim and Dave McCanna, Jack McCune, Pat Maginnis, Mike Mahan and Jim Stewart. It was understood that they had a gentlemen's agreement that trespassers entering their domain would not return with their hides on. However, I found them kind and humane, for one day when I came to town with a badly cut and bruised hand, and Cando had neither drugstore nor doctor; one of those Irishmen applied a cud of well-oiled tobacco and told me it would heal in a few days, which it did.

\* \* \*

"IN DEVILS LAKE I BOUGHT A nice pair of steers out of a large herd brought in from the Mouse river country. I led them down to a harness shop to be fitted with harness, then hitched them to a wagon, jumped in and gave the usual commands, such as "gee" and "haw" and pulled the lines fastened to the horns. But they evidently did not understand me, for they took a bee line south along Main street, crossed the railroad track,

mounted a big manure pile and stopped. I jumped out, talked nice to them and stroked them, and led them to the stock yard.

\* \* \*

"HAVING TAMED THE STEERS I loaded the wagon with lumber for a shack and some bachelor supplies, and reached Cando the same day. There I met an old friend from my home town in Minnesota and he directed me to a claim west of Cando. I reached the place before dark, unloaded, turned the wagon box upside down, backed in and went to sleep. I had not slept long when I heard a noise, and raising my head I looked right into the two bright eyes of a coyote. I was defenseless, but he was one of my neighbors, which also included skunks, badgers and rabbits, all neighbors, black, brown and white. On leaving my house I hitched a plow behind to scratch a trail so that I could find my way back.

\* \* \*

"ON THIS CLAIM I FARMED AND bached for eight years, till I was broke, due to crop failures and other misfortunes over which I had no control. I then bought a claim relinquishment on a quarter section adjoining and moved onto it an old granary 10 by 12 for a new home.

\* \* \*

"ONE DAY I WALKED ALONG THE road to my next door neighbor's, Mrs. Matt Gullickson. She was standing talking to a girl, to whom she introduced me. I kept on walking. The next day she asked me how I liked the girl. I said "All right." Inside of a year that girl was my wife. I felt very cheap to take her to my poor shack, but she smiled and looked satisfied. When cold weather came I proposed to break up some sod and bank the shack with it. She said "Inside?" I said "No, on the outside. They do that in making sod shanties. At that moment I looked her in the face. She was not smiling, but tears were running down her cheeks. I went to the barn, hitched up the team and started for Cando, penniless, and without much hope of getting credit. Conyers Bros. had a lumber yard and hardware store. I laid my plans before them and right away I was directed to drive in and they would load the needed material for a 14 by 14 one and a-half story house, payment for which was left with me. When I arrived home my wife did not smile. She was stunned.

\* \* \*

"I HAD ARRANGED WITH A friend who was handy with tools to help me build, and the next day work was started and soon it was finished. We moved in and were happy. We were blessed with four sons and four daughters. One daughter passed away at the age of one year.

\* \* \*

"YES, THERE WERE TIMES WHEN w sailed on rippled waters, but while the ripples were small they were stern reminders to steer clear of the rocks ahead. We had our home continuously in Olson township since August, 1893 until we moved to Cando November 1, 1941. It was not easy for us to part from our neighbors in that township, for they had always shown high regard for us."

\* \* \*

DURING THE PAST 40 YEARS MR. Johnson has been township clerk, assessor, supervisor and chairman and president of the school board. With two friends he took steps to organize the Cando Lutheran church, in which he has continued to hold responsible positions.



Davies

"IS THIS ANYTHING LIKE THAT famous Thanksgiving day in 1896?" was the question asked on Thursday. The answer, was yes and no. On both days there were storms of blizzard proportions, but there the resemblance ended. This year's snow fell on bare ground, and the snow in the air, while thick enough at times, was merely what was actually falling. There was none to be picked up. The storm marked the beginning of winter, whereas the storm of 45 years ago was the climax of a series of storms which had begun weeks earlier. In 1896



Davies

snow had fallen intermittently through November, and I think there had been some snow in October. By Thanksgiving time the snow was as deep as it usually is in midwinter, and most of it was loose, as it has been only slightly drifted and packed by the wind. Heavy snow fell all Thanksgiving day, and the furious wind picked up the loose snow that lay on the ground. The air was literally filled with snow that was shattered into fine dust, like flour, and in town it was impossible at times to see even the outlines of a house across the street.

\* \* \*

THE SENSATION WHICH ONE HAS when exposed to such a storm can be appreciated only by those who have experienced it. Not only is the view of all surroundings completely obliterated, so that all sense of direction is lost, but there is a sense of suffocation as the powdery snow chokes the air passages. Those who have been out in such a storm can understand how it is possible for one to be lost while crossing a street or going from farm house to barn.

\* \* \*

THAT EARLY THANKSGIVING storm reached its peak during the night, and many who had ventured out during the day to have dinner with friends or to attend social gatherings were unable to get home, and improvised accommodations for the night were quite the rule. Next morning the wind had gone down, the sky was clear, and the world was a sight to behold. In Grand Forks great drifts were piled against stores on the east side of Third street, covering many

of the second story windows. Merchants dug tunnels to get to their front doors. Teams were kept busy for weeks hauling away the snow so as to make the streets fairly passable.

\* \* \*

IN THE COUNTRY MANY ONE-story farm houses and barns were buried out of sight. Some roofs were crashed by the weight of snow. Often ramps were made in the drifts to gain entrance to buildings, and as it was impossible to remove the snow from farm yards, those ramps were used until spring. In such cases it was a real adventure to get into a house or barn, or out of it.

\* \* \*

A FRIEND OF MINE, J. M. PALMER of Angus, Minnesota, woke up on the morning after Thanksgiving to find himself and family sealed up, apparently for the winter. Front and rear entrances were protected by storm doors which opened outward, and the snow had banked against those doors so that it was impossible to force them open. The lower windows of the house were likewise covered. Palmer found it possible to raise one upstairs window, and in that way he got out onto the drift and made his way down. Digging around in the snow he found a shovel with which he cleared the doors of house and barn.

\* \* \*

THAT STORM, AND OTHERS WHICH followed, worked havoc with many farm groves. The trees caught the snow, which piled up until many of the groves were completely out of sight. The weight of that snow, and of more that followed, caused settlement, and thousands of trees were stripped bare of their upper branches. Many were destroyed altogether.

\* \* \*

THE AFTERMATH OF THAT WINTER's series of storms was the greatest flood ever recorded in the Red river valley. Not only did the melting snow and spring rains provide an unusual quantity of water, but in many places the river bed itself was packed full of snow from bank to bank, and as the stream runs north, flood waters from the south were dammed all the way to Lake Winnipeg by unmelted snow and ice. In some ways the record of that Thanksgiving storm remains unbroken. However, the storm of March 15, 1941, exceeded it in violence, as it did in loss of life.



**GENERAL WEYGAND HAS BEEN RELIEVED** of his position as commander of the French forces in northern Africa and has been commended and decorated for his invaluable patriotic services. Heaping of honors on Weygand does not disguise the fact that he has been kicked out. The only interpretation that it is reasonable to place on his dismissal is that he was persona non grata to Hitler because of his reluctance to collaborate in the Hitler program. That is the interpretation that is invariably given.

\* \* \*

**WHEN FRANCE COLLAPSED** a year ago last June half of its domestic territory was occupied by Hitler's forces, and that occupation has continued, with all the affairs of the occupied territory directed by Hitler's agents or by local French officials appointed by and responsible to Hitler. The southern half of the country has been nominally in charge of a French government with headquarters at Vichy. General Petain, the head of that government, has been made its dictator. By threats or cajolery, by granting minor concessions here and there, Petain has been induced to commit France more and more completely to definite alliance with Hitler, and the obvious trend is toward an out-and-out military alliance between Vichy and Berlin.

\* \* \*

**WEYGAND, COMMANDING AN IMPORTANT** district in North Africa and has to a certain degree been independent of Vichy, and as between Germany and Britain he has maintained a position as nearly neutral as is possible in these times. He has refused to take sides with Germany, and the British have hopes that he might cast in his lot with them. Evidently Hitler has feared that he might do just that, and with a new Brit-



Davies

ish offensive in Northern Africa under way that possibly became alarming.

\* \* \*

**UPON THE DEMAND OF HITLER, WEYGAND** has been supplanted by a commander more likely to heed orders coming through Vichy from Berlin, and the prospect now is that before long both the French forces in Africa and the French fleet in the Mediterranean will be fighting on the side of Germany. That prospect may not be realized, and probably it will not be realized if the present British offensive is successful. As Churchill pointed out in his speech the other day, the decision may come as suddenly as in a battle between fleets and flotillas.

\* \* \*

**ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON** President Roosevelt refuses to permit the coal strike to stampede him into hasty and ill-considered action. That is as it should be. But if the president years ago had adopted and put into effect a clear-cut policy toward labor problems based on justice and reasonableness toward employe alike there would have been no such problem today as now embarrasses the government and which presents in concrete form the question whether or not we have a government.

\* \* \*

**THROUGH THIS PRACTICE OF TEMPORIZING** with questions which should have been faced squarely, of making conclusions faced squarely, of making concessions at the sacrifice of principle for the sake of temporary peace, President Roosevelt has sown the wind and the nation is reaping the whirlwind. In avoiding forthright decisions based on justice, and in surrounding himself with partisans whose decisions violated every rule of right he has created a situation which, if not now beyond control, is of such a nature that only drastic action can deal with it effectively. The malady which, if taken at the outset, would have yielded to mild treatment, has reached a stage which may demand a major operation.

NEW YORK'S SCHOOL BOARD HAS decided that the city schools shall reopen on Friday, January 2, thus terminating the Christmas holidays on New Year's day. The ruling has brought protests from teachers, children and many parents and other citizens. The objectors say that opening the schools for just one day at the end of the week will shorten the Christmas holidays by three days from the time usually allowed, that many of those affected will be deprived of intended week-ends with friends, that scarcely any children will show up for school for that single day, and that one result will be the wasting of thousands of tons of coal which might better be used for national defense.



Davies

IT IS SCARCELY NECESSARY UNDER such circumstances to lug in national defense by the ears, for the ruling is now convincingly stupid for other reasons, without taking defense into consideration. All the educating that will be done on that one day could be stuck into the school board's eyes without hurting them any.

MRS. OSCAR STROMME, OF PEKIN, would like to obtain the words of an old song, "Can the circle be unbroken?" If any reader can supply them they will be forwarded.

RUSHVILLE, NEBRASKA — TONY St. John, a high school student, was told by his physics teacher that if water is poured on sodium it will cause an explosion. To find out if the statement were true Tony poured water into a bottle of sodium. The statement, he found, was true. The room was wrecked, but at the cost of only a few burns and bruises Tony acquired informations, which is one of the objects of going to school.

CHICAGO — THEY ARE NOW SHIPPING fresh meat to Great Britain in ships whose holds are insulated with frozen lard. The process is quite simple. The meat is packed in boxes, frozen, and stacked in the ship's hold, leaving enough space for insulation around the outside. Then that space is filled with boxes of frozen lard and the whole thing is covered with other boxes of frozen lard. The

meat arrives in good condition unless it is sunk en route, and both meat and insulation are highly acceptable to the recipients.

CHUNGKING, CHINA — A BLUE-faced monkey with golden hair has been caught in the wilds of western China. The monkey is not just a figure in a bad dream, but a real animal, one of the rarest in the world and zoologists have despaired of ever being able to capture one alive.

NEW YORK — THREE MEN, ALL with long criminal records, including several convictions, were arrested when a policeman found on the rear seat of their parked car a hammer, a flash-light and a screwdriver. Those tools are conceded to be such as are ordinarily used in making minor car repairs, but it is held that in the hands of an ex-convict they may be classed as burglars' fools.

IT WILL BE GOOD NEWS TO TURKEY raisers that following Thanksgiving there are scarcely any left-over turkeys to be kept in storage and dumped on the Christmas market. This year's turkey crop is said to be as large as last year's, with 33,000,000 birds listed, but because of unfavorable weather conditions in much of the turkey-producing area fewer birds this year were fit for market. The outlook is good for producers of choice birds.

THE WORK OF CARVING THE LIKENESSES of former presidents on Mount Rushmore in South Dakota's Black Hills has been completed, after several years of work and the expenditure of some \$800,000. That a vast amount of technical skill was used in the work is beyond question. But the energy, skill and cash expended could have been put to better purpose. There was nothing the matter with Mount Rushmore before Gutzon Borglum began chipping away at its granite, and its appearance has not been improved by the carving of human lineaments on its face. It is to be hoped that no more mountains will be defaced in like manner.



A GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, paper, gives a detailed description of a system organized by the Grand Rapids Red Cross to give immediate help to victims of sudden disaster in any part of the city. Heading the disaster committee as general chairman is Dr. William R. Torgerson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Torgerson, of Grand Forks. The city has been divided into zones, and assigned to each zone are field and hospital physicians and nurses. Sixteen ambulances are available for immediate service, and subject to instant call are 163 first aid administrators and 75 first aid instructors. Arrangements have been made with local telephone, telegraph and commercial and amateur radio stations for immediate transmission of calls as may be necessary.



Davies

THIS SYSTEM HAS BEEN ORGANIZED, says the newspaper article, in the interest of national defense. The awakening of the public to the need for national defense has resulted in defense work being undertaken in innumerable communities. Of immediate interest is the problem of dealing with disasters such as may be caused during a state of war by enemy action, whether from the dropping of bombs or from acts of violence committed by fifth columnists. Provision for such emergencies is imperative in large cities and even in smaller cities which are centers of industry. The present emergency has tended to make our people defense-minded.

WHILE PROVISION AGAINST POSSIBLE war hazards is highly important, the work of defense should not be related exclusively to military emergency. In the Grand Rapids case the provisions made will be available for use in any disaster, no matter how caused. Through its own machinery the Red Cross has for years maintained throughout the country a system of preparation for emergencies, and in thousands of cases its machinery has been used effectively and promptly for protection and relief when no other agency was at hand to perform that service. One of the compensations of war is that out of it comes recognition of needs that otherwise were scarcely recognized. The present emergency is helping to fix attention on some of those needs and on the possibility of providing for them, not

only during a war emergency, but as a permanent part of community life. The service of the Red Cross can be enlarged and improved on a permanent basis through the effort that is now being put forth for national defense, and the plain citizen can help to promote that work by enlisting himself as a member of that splendid organization.

\* \* \*

THE STATES OF MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana have been grouped by the Commercial West into what that paper calls the "Wealth Belt," a highly appropriate title, for this territory is conspicuous for its production of wealth, particularly the wealth that comes from the soil. According to the Commercial West there has flowed into this territory during the first eight months of the present year \$1,354,564,000 of cash farm income, as against \$1,140,358,000 for the corresponding period in 1940. For North Dakota the figures given are for 1941, \$96,398,000 and for 1940, \$83,232,000. The cash farm income of this state for the eight months is therefore some 13 million dollars greater than for the corresponding period of last year. Thirteen million dollars, plus what is yet to come for the year, ought to retire a lot of indebtedness and facilitate tax collections.

\* \* \*

RESIDENTS OF THE GREAT plains states may at times be inclined to be envious of some other states in which cities are booming with defense industry. In some of those cities populations have doubled, and business of every kind is flourishing. That is well enough while it lasts. But if a state like North Dakota can keep its head clear and its feet on the ground its position will be more secure when the present emergency is over than if it had been subjected to industrial inflation.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT that a railroad strike has been voted, to take effect in less than two weeks if agreement is not earlier reached, I think the general impression is that there will be no strike. Railroad strikes have been threatened in the past, but almost always settlement has been effected before the time fixed for the walkout. The threat of strike is used as a weapon with which to strengthen the position of employees while negotiations are in progress. Such a strike as that which has been authorized would be a national calamity, desired by neither management, employees nor the public.



Davies

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THE NEAREST APPROACH TO A general strike that the country has ever experienced was in 1893, when the chief issue was recognition of the American Railway Union, an organization promoted by Eugene V. Debs. It was the idea of Debs to organize all railway employees into one big union instead of into the separate craft unions into which railway service is divided. In that respect the Debs plan was the forerunner of the CIO movement promoted by John L. Lewis.

\* \* \*

THAT WAS A TIME OF ECONOMIC depression. Industries in the big cities were idle, or nearly so, and there were long lines of unemployed waiting their turn at the soup kitchens. Prices of agricultural products had about struck bottom and the condition of families in debt seemed desperate. In the attempt to find relief men grasped at every floating straw, and almost every imaginable political nostrum was proposed as a cure for the country's ills. It was out of that confusion that the Populist party was born, to demoralize and for a time to threaten the existence of both the old parties.

\* \* \*

THE TIME WAS RIPE FOR A GESTURE of any kind expressive of dissatisfaction with things as they were. The outlook was black, and there were many who felt that no matter what change were made it must work an improvement, for everything was about as bad as it could be. Actually the depression of the 1930's may have been economically more severe, but its social effects were less marked than those of 1893.

\* \* \*

THE GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE was called, and on many of the western roads, at least, it went into effect. Chicago felt its effect severely and that city was the scene of such violent disturbances that President Cleveland ordered federal troops to the city to maintain order and prevent interference with the

transportation of the mails. It was on the basis that the mails must move that the federal government interfered. In and about the railway yards there were clashes, some of them fatal, between troops and strikers, and Cleveland was bitterly denounced for what was termed his violation of the rights of a state by invading it with federal troops.

\* \* \*

ON THE WESTERN ROADS, INCLUDING the Great Northern, the strike went into operation progressively, trains being brought in from western to eastern terminals, whence they were not taken out again. A company of federal troops was sent to Grand Forks to prevent interference with mail trains if any should be sent out. That act was also denounced as unwarranted by any conditions existing here. The soldiers were camped on vacant property near the passenger station, where idlers sounded cat-calls and shouted epithets, but there was no actual conflict.

\* \* \*

IN ORDER TO AVOID RUNNING foul of federal authority the strikers professed willingness to handle the mails, but nothing else, and for some time there stood near the passenger station a locomotive, all steamed up and ready to go, with a single mail car attached. The position of the railway management, however, was that it was not in the business of hauling special mail trains, but that mail was carried in connection with its regular service, or not at all. Eventually a small train consisting of a coach or two and a mail car was made up and moved out with a United States deputy marshal in charge. Somebody had set the brakes, and the train had trouble getting started until Deputy Dagget, who was no railroader, kicked the brakes loose, while the assembled crowd enjoyed his embarrassment.



REFERENCE IN THIS COLUMN A short time ago to the famous Lake-on-the-Mountain, on the bay of Quinte at the lower end of Lake Ontario, has prompted someone to send me a folder setting forth the scenic beauties of Prince Edward county, Ontario, in which the lake is situated. The lake, as formerly described, is at the top of a steep hill, nearly 200 feet above the level of the bay, which is only a stone's throw away, and though its water is always fresh, the little lake had no visible source of supply, and because of the contour it is evident that the water must come from a great distance.



Davies

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DR. S. A. SANDERSON, OF GRAND Forks, who once lived in that vicinity, writes of the lake and surroundings as follows:

"Recently in your column, mention was made of the Lake on the Mountain in Prince Edward county in Ontario, and the question of the source of the water, since the lake is so much higher than in the bay at the base of the higher land, and considering the fact that Prince Edward county is connected to the main land so many miles away and by a small neck of land and but for this narrow neck of land, this county is completely surrounded by Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte, leaving no chance for water supply to reach this lake except by some underground channel. This Lake on the Mountain being so nearly on a level with Lake Erie there is plenty of reason to think of Lake Erie as its source of water supply.

\* \* \*

"IT MIGHT BE WELL TO CONSIDER the fact that that part of Ontario is on a bed of limestone rock which is not a solid mass, but has numerous fissures through it. This type of rock is what is occasionally breaking away at Niagara Falls as occurred not long ago. Tourists formerly walked under such a ledge and behind the falling water, but since this last break away of rock that is not done. It is not hard to imagine that this same breaking away began when the falls was where the mouth of the Niagara river is now and that unless something is done to stop it, this same breaking away will continue towards Lake Erie. The crevices

in this bed of limestone rock are in evidence in many localities. The water in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay are impelled by a constant urge to seek the lower level of Lake Ontario, and do not necessarily all follow the course of River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, Detroit River, Lake Erie and Niagara River. There are outcroppings of water furnishing some of the flow of the Moira river emptying into Bay Quinte at Belleville and the Napanee river at Napanee.

\* \* \*

"THE NAPANEE RIVER FLOWS through the town of Newberg and when we lived there about sixty years ago a small stream came out of a crack in the rock not far from our back door and flowed into the Napanee river. One of the chores assigned to my brother and me was to operate a small churn. Being loaded with the normal amount of laziness we put a water wheel to work that ran the churn quite satisfactorily, especially to us; as we could sit back and see it do the work. I did more than a little of memorizing of verse for school work while tending this churning procedure. It is often interesting to look back over some of their earlier experiences."

\* \* \*

THOUGH I NEVER LIVED IN THAT section of Ontario, I have driven through it, and I can vouch for its scenic beauty. It is also full of historic interest, for it was visited by the early French explorers, among them Champlain, and several treaties were concluded there between whites and Indians. During and following the Revolutionary war the territory became the home of many families of United Empire Loyalists, whose loyalty to Britain had impelled them to abandon their homes in New York or New England, leave their belongings and seek new homes in what was then unbroken wilderness. Theirs was a kind of loyalty that did not depend on material well being.

\* \* \*

NEAR THE BAY OF QUINTE WAS the early home of Sir John A. Macdonald, in his young manhood a struggling country lawyer, and later premier of Canada. Sir John was the principal factor in uniting the Canadian provinces into the Dominion of Canada. He was a man of forceful personality, an active participant in scores of spirited political conflicts, and now that the fury of conflict is over, recognized as a man of real statesmanlike qualities. Sir John, by the way, was not a United Empire Loyalist, but was born in Scotland, and at the age of 5 he was brought to Canada by his parents.

EVERYONE HAS HEARD, OR READ, of Mother Shipton and her prophecies, and many are able to recite parts of the doggerel in which some of those prophecies are included. But I suppose there are few persons who would be able to lay their hands on the complete text of that series of predictions in which innumerable persons have believed implicitly. Doubtless there are many who have a liking for such curiosities who will be glad to have those lines, which are now supplied by Mrs. Numan Winslow of Arvilla. Mrs. Winslow found them while on a visit to friends in Saskatchewan and made a copy of them. A reading of them may revive memories of things once familiar, but now well-nigh forgotten. In copying the text Mrs. Winslow inadvertently omitted one line. Perhaps someone can recall it. The text as given reads:



Davies

\* \* \*

PROPHECIES OF MOTHER SHIPTON.  
Born in Yorkshire, England, July, 1488.  
Died in 1559.

A house of glass shall come to pass.  
In Merry England, but alas!  
War will follow with the work  
In the land of the bloody Turk.  
And state and state in fierce strife,  
Shall struggle for each other's life.  
Carriages without horses shall go  
And accidents fill the world with woe.  
In London, Primrose Hill shall be  
And the centre of a bishops sea.  
Around the world thoughts shall fly  
In the twinkle of an eye.  
Through the hills men shall ride  
And neither horse nor ass bestride.  
Under water men shall walk,  
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall also talk.  
Iron in the water shall float  
As easily as a wooden boat.  
Gold shall be found and not shown  
In a land that's not unknown.  
Fire and water shall wonders do  
And England shall admit a Jew.  
Three times three shall lovely France  
Be led to dance a bloody dance,  
Before her people shall be free  
Three tyrant rulers shall we see.  
Each springing from a different dynasty  
And when the last great fight is won  
England and France shall be as one.  
And now a word in uncouth rhyme  
Of what shall be in latter time.  
In those wonderful far-off days,  
Women shall get a strange new craze  
To dress like men, and breeches wear  
And cut off their beautiful locks of hair.  
And ride astride with brazen brow,  
As witches do on broom sticks now.  
Then love shall die and marriage cease,

And babes and sucklings so decrease,  
That wives shall fondle cats and dogs  
And men shall live much same as hogs.  
In fear and trembling this will do  
(Line left out here)  
Fly to the mountains and to the glens  
To bogs and forests and wild dens.  
For tempests will rage and oceans will  
roar,

And Gabriel stand on sea and shore,  
And as he toots his wondrous horn  
Old world shall die, and new be born.  
In the air men shall be seen  
In white, in black, and also green.  
Now strange, but yet, they shall come  
true.

The world upside down shall be  
And gold shall be found at the roots of a  
tree.

When pictures look alive with move-  
ments free.

When ships like fishes swim below the  
sea.

When men out stripping birds can scout  
the sky

Then half the world deep drenched in  
blood, shall die!

\* \* \*

IT IS NOT CERTAIN THAT ANY such person as Mother Shipton ever lived. Her existence is a matter of tradition, but the tradition has been elaborated with alleged facts concerning her birth, physical appearance and visits to her made by distinguished persons, much as King Saul went to consult the witch of Endor and learned nothing that pleased him. For centuries the British public believed implicitly in Mother Shipton and her prophetic powers, and in later years the predictions attributed to her have been quoted and applied to events of the day.

\* \* \*

ONE PREDICTION NOT INCLUDED in the above quotation is that which says: "The world to an end shall come in eighteen hundred and eighty-one." For generations that was accepted as a genuine Mother Shipton prediction, and I can remember, as many others will, that in the year 1881 considerable publicity was given to that baleful prophecy, and that many persons otherwise normal and intelligent, went through that year in fear and trembling, a little doubtful, perhaps, but wondering if, after all, the old lady might have been right. To those New Year's day, 1882, brought distinct relief.

\* \* \*

HOWEVER, THAT PREDICTION OF the end of the world was a forgery. In 1873 one Charles Hindley confessed that he had appended the prediction of the end of the world to a list of prophecies attributed to Mother Shipton. He also confessed to having made other additions to the text, but the confession never quite caught up with the forgery. Faith in the Shipton legend, whether based on any actual facts or not, is one of many examples of human credibility and love of the mysterious.



**A WEEK AGO THE STRIKE IN THE** captive coal mine, if not ended, was at least suspended, and work was resumed at the beginning of the week under an agreement that the whole controversy be submitted to arbitration and that the decision of the arbitrators be accepted by both parties as final. Thus there is averted, at least for the time being, the shutting down of steel plants which was in immediate prospect, and which would have crippled the whole defense program.



**Davies**

**WHILE THE STRIKE WAS IN PRO-**gress, with the prospect that it would spread to the entire coal field, there was actively in congress in the preparation of bills intended to deal with the strike problem. Angered by the truculent and overbearing attitude of John L. Lewis, who had posed as superior to the authority of the nation, some of the congressmen had under way bills of exceedingly drastic nature. Since work in the mines has been resumed the indignation of some of those congressmen seems to have perceptibly subsided, and there has been a resumption of talk to the effect that now that the danger is over it will be well not to stir up trouble by sponsoring further legislation on the subject.

**WHILE THAT IS THE ATTITUDE** of some timorous congressmen, there are others who insist that the settlement of this strike, or of any strike, does not go to the root of the matter, and that there is urgent need for legislation which will clarify a confused situation and which will make it possible to deal promptly and effectively with labor disturbances which threaten the vital interests of the nation at a critical time. On that basis there will be definite effort to enact legislation dealing with strikes in defense industries.

**EFFECTIVENESS OF ANY LAW** depends not only on the terms in which it is written but on the spirit in which it is administered. Much of the labor legislation now on the statute books is vague and confused, capable of almost any interpretation that interested persons

choose to place upon it. Under the laws as they stand, and as they have been approved by the supreme court, the present administration could have prevented many of the abuses which have impeded the work of defense and demoralized the industrial situation. But President Roosevelt has appointed to positions on labor boards men who were notoriously biased and has supported them in decisions which gave encouragement to agitators and racketeers. It is an open question how far it is possible for legislation to overcome the notorious defects in administration.

**SURPRISE IS A MILD WORD TO** describe the feeling in Grand Forks when announcement was made that instead of completing the sale of the Northern Packing company's plant to Swift & Co. as had confidently been expected, the stockholders had voted to sell to Armour & Co. :

**OF IMMEDIATE IMPORTANCE TO** Grand Forks is the fact that the packing plant will continue in operation without interruption. The purchasers have agreed to take over tomorrow December 1, and not only to operate, but to begin at once the work of enlargement, whereas we are told that under the sale as formerly contemplated the purchaser would not have taken possession for an indefinite period, and that it would have been necessary to close the plant on December 1 because of lack of funds with which to continue. In that case the workers at the plant, approximately 100 in number, would have been thrown out of employment, perhaps for all winter.

**THE NEW PURCHASERS GIVE AS-**urance that they will operate the plant on a full-time basis and that they expect to spend a large sum on additions and that the enlarged capacity will give employment to many more persons than are now employed here. It is stated authoritatively that because the available supply of live stock is far greater than present combined processing facilities in North Dakota, many more live animals are now being forwarded to Chicago than are processed here, and that the Armour people recognize the need for an enlarged plant at Grand Forks to take care of a greater share of the offerings from the northern part of the state.